



M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Shut off the tariff discussion and give us the silver bill.

The Republican party is going to make a close call for Tennessee this fall.

Quay is an example of how to rule the Democratic press, by simply keeping the mouth shut.

Senator Quay thinks that Eugene Ware is a great poet. Mr. Funston's opinion of Mr. Quay is now in order.

When the servant girl of this country awakens to the eight hour movement the present disturbances will not be a mole-hill to the agitation of the housewives, then.

Frank DeWitt Talmage, son of the celebrated Brooklyn clergyman, has just signed a contract for the ensuing lecture season. He is said to be of great promise as an orator.

George Francis Train has reached London in his flight around the world. It might be beneficial for this country if the velocity of Train wouldn't permit him to stop in the confines of the country.

The Democratic nominee chosen to succeed Hon. Sam Randall in congress is said to be a Randall sort of man and Democrat. In that case it is possible that he may prove a Vaux populi, so to speak.

On Arbor Day in New York the school children voted on the national flower and elected the daisy by a large majority. This national flower business should be settled once for all and for the sunflower, as we have all agreed.

A congressional convention called in May, with congress in session, to nominate a candidate to be elected in November, is political chicanery on its face, and unjust to any honest representative who may be trying to do his duty.

Bill Nye was announced, quite recently, to deliver one of his sacred lectures on Sunday evening at St. Cloud, Minn., but the clergy arranged such excellent programs as proved effective counter-attractions, and Nye was completely knocked out.

Iri Hicks, the weather prognosticator, who has hit the weather phenomena to a dot so far this year, says there is likely to be earthquakes in divers places on or about the 15th and 16th insts, next Sunday and Monday. We simply mention this to prevent our readers from being surprised when the quakes come.

"Estelacowhat" is the proper pronunciation of the Mexican volcano, Estelacowhat, which Professor Hellman has climbed and found to be 17,130 feet high. By the by, the country at large, Mr. Blaine, would like to know if the Pan American congress did anything towards the reciprocity of pronunciation.

When President Harrison speaks of "true and tried Republicans" it is probable that he has reference principally to the Indiana contingent, as they have had most of the "trying." However, he may have the Kansas 82,000 in mind; they are undoubtedly true, and everybody knows that they have "tried" quite enough to entitle them to the appellation.

Turner made a magnificent speech for service pensions, and a brilliant onslaught against his southern foes, but all the same Turner was laid out, quartered and buried in the house of his political friends. Great and many are the honors heaped upon the head of the politician but they fail to compensate in any degree for the final humiliation which never fails to cover them sooner or later.

It seems that wrangling between railroads is not confined to the west. Boston advises that unless all the signs fail, one of the most serious rate wars for many a year is developing between the Old Colony and New York & New England roads. Matters generally between the two companies are not tending toward harmony, and the only permanent solution for the difficulty lies in consolidation.

However lonesome the EAGLE may have seemed to be by the Republicans of Kansas in denouncing trusts, option dealers, combines, the police commission law, etc., it is now said that, logically, George Martin will have to vote the Democratic ticket next fall. It does look a little streaked, just now, for Martin, but for the EAGLE, it finds that the Republican party is making an encouraging stagger to get on our platform.

It is shown by reliable statistics that deaths from suicides are more numerous than those from small pox, diphtheria, cholera, spinal meningitis, railroad accidents, inflammation of the bowels or brain. Well, when all these agencies supplemented by murder and assassination fail to remove the population fast enough to prevent an undue increase, and there being no wars to depopulate, suicide is about the only thing left to do the work.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church will meet at Saratoga, tomorrow, and the question of revision will then come up for discussion. When the reports of the action of the different Presbyteries shall have been submitted, a committee will doubtless be appointed to consider the matter and report to the assembly of 1891. Then the real argument will begin; and if the liberal of liberalism shall continue to work the ecclesiastical condition of the church will undergo a great change.

An elm tree, about 225 years old, in West Medford, Mass., has just been cut down, and the people there are highly indignant in consequence. It was a beautiful tree, over 100 feet high, with graceful limbs extending across the street. It was ordered felled by the road commissioners because its trunk encroached upon the street, but it seems that a road commissioner with a little as should be guarded just as much as a tree that has been living for over two centuries.

SOUTHERN KANSAS AND THE EAGLE.

From the Winfield Daily Courier.

The Wichita EAGLE has always been the representative journal of southern Kansas, but of late that excellent paper has found its former excellence and is now undoubtedly the leading daily west of the Missouri river. Kansas is proud of its brilliant and versatile editor, Colonel M. M. Murdock, and the southwest has learned to look to the EAGLE to take care of its interests.

PLUMB ON MEXICAN ORR.

From the Kansas City Gazette.

In the Denver Republican of Saturday is a dispatch from Washington saying that the delegation from Colorado, working in behalf of the tax on Mexican lead ore, are greatly discouraged. They give the Kansas delegation, and particularly Senator Plumb, credit for splendid work against the tax. They think the subject will be reached Wednesday. They count only four of a majority in the house in favor of sustaining the action of the ways and means committee in putting on a duty of 11 cents per pound, and they are fearful of losing their game from absentees. Their one miner, getting up a fight in their rear, which, added to three-fourths of the smelters now at Washington, makes the fight very strong against the Colorado fellows.

The shorter hour movement is all right providing it does not result in shortening the yard stick and making three pecks a bushel.

The aggregate appropriations made by the New York legislature during its session which ended last Saturday amount to \$12,147,000, while the revenues provided for amount to \$8,617,000. They are already talking about an extra session to provide for the prospective deficiency before it occurs.

This Atlanta Constitution in double-leaded editorials is crying out for an elephant for the public park of that city, and is endeavoring to raise funds to purchase a pachyderm and haul him into town to the accompaniment of brass bands and red lemonade. An elephant is not an essential to municipal greatness or happiness, and there are many cities that have elephants on their hands that they would be glad to dispose of. Probably, however, those are not the kind that Atlanta pines for.

Mrs. Sweeney, an old woman of Coatesville, Pa., died of joy last week when she heard that she was to get \$3,000 pension money for which she had been waiting ten years. There is a great difference in the people of various communities, though but a few hundred miles distant, and in their temperaments. There is, for instance, a single case wanting where a Hoosier collapsed from the bliss attendant on anything the government may have given him. President Harrison may have noticed this.

Kansas City Gazette: The change of the Emporia Republican from a morning to an evening edition has caused considerable discussion of the merits of the morning paper. The great mass of the people haven't time to read a paper in the morning, while the morning paper is the one that gives the news, because two-thirds of the happenings of a day come between noon and midnight. So we don't know how to straddle the difference. A morning newspaper man, however, is a slave, while an evening paper man may be a gentleman.

In a recent speech at a banquet in San Francisco the Hon. M. M. Estee stated that with American steamers plying between the principal ports of North and South America, and with arbitration as the universal rule on the western continents, the civilized world will recognize the All-American congress "as the most splendid achievement of the age." Mr. Estee is a gentleman of sanguine temperament. We can only trust his expectations may be realized so that the endeavors of the body named may not have been put forth in vain.

A new complication in negotiating with the Cherokee Indians for relinquishing their claim upon the strip of outlet is likely to arise if a settlement is not effected at once. There is a remnant of that nation, something like 200 in number, in North Carolina who, it is said, are planning to move to the territory and join their brethren in permanently occupying the lands held and claimed by them. There are not enough of the North Carolina contingent to cut much of a figure in occupying the Cherokee lands in the territory, but there are enough to make considerable bother if they and those in the territory should take it into their heads to do so.

Seventy-one thousand negroes have left North Carolina in the last fifteen months. The negroes are learning to emigrate as well as their white brethren, and it will not be many years before they are pretty well distributed over the United States.—Toupeka Journal.

The number stated in the foregoing paragraph is probably exaggerated somewhat, but that aside the statement may contain the key to the solution of the race problem. If the negroes of the south could get their consent to break away from their old associations and disperse themselves throughout the country generally it would no doubt speedily remove the race from politics as a disturbing factor. But there is little hope that such a thing will occur in the near future.

It has leaked out that the congressional investigating committee that went to Arkansas to investigate the Breckinridge-Clayton contested election case came near having a serious row on their leaving that state after closing the investigation. It is stated that but for the congressional interference of Mr. Breckinridge, one of the contestants, who was present, the difficulty would have resulted seriously, and probably fatally. Without commenting on the affair—the immediate provoking cause is not stated—we are led to remark the conduct of Mr. Breckinridge, not only in this instance, but throughout the this whole controversy. He it was who called for the investigation, and since it began he is reported as aiding in every way in his power the fullest information concerning the inquiries. So that, while he is rightfully entitled to the seat or not, it can not be said that he has attempted to hold it by dishonorable means.

The action of congress Monday upon Mr. Anderson's amendment to the pending tariff bill, authorizing the president to suspend the rate of duties on any articles of import when in his judgment the production manufactured by or sale of such article is monopolized by any trust or combination, was odd, to say the least. The amendment was adopted, but when the house was called and the members went on record, it was rejected. Such dalliance with that so important a measure is not calculated to inspire, to a very high degree, public confidence in the earnestness of purpose of the people's representatives.

THE CIGARETTE TRUST.

A short time ago it was stated that a trust was about to be organized to control the cigarette manufacture and trade. Aside from the principle involved there would be little objection to this particular combine, particularly in view of the proposition to discontinue the chrome cards and prize schemes that now go with the packages of cigarettes. Mr. Charles Strong, of Cleveland, one of the best known tobacco men in Ohio, and who is in the new combine, who was in New York City the other day, gave a representative of the Star the following points on the subject:

"The boys are not going to have any more chrome in their cigarette boxes," said he, "and perhaps that may have a tendency to lessen the sale of them, but I hardly believe it. There will hereafter be nothing in them that boys like, but the cigarettes themselves. Why this change? Easily enough explained. The big concern all through the country have come together, and not long ago, at a meeting held in this city, adopted a basis of agreement which will shut out competition. In short, they formed a cigarette trust, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and the factories are to be run under one management and naturally at less expense. No pictures, chrome, prizes or anything of that sort are to be peddled out, and the selling in this respect alone will be enormous. One of our New York last year spent nearly \$75,000 on advertising and furnishing its prizes and pictures. The annual expenditure in this respect of the large companies comprising the new trust amounted to nearly \$300,000. Under the new arrangement all this will be saved, for the cigarettes will be absolutely nothing given to the purchaser save the box of cigarettes."

"Will the cigarettes be any cheaper?" was the question that made Mr. Strong smile, as he quietly answered: "My dear fellow, trusts are not benevolent institutions. They work for money and cigarettes will continue at the same price."

JURORS AND MURDERERS.

From the New York Sun.

"Experience shows that there is no form of crime at this period which is so likely to escape punishment as murder. Jurors fight against conviction even in the face of evidence pointing irresistibly to guilt." To fortify this statement it cites a table showing in six years 12,858 murders, 578 legal executions, and 151 lynchings. In this country, therefore, during the last six years, 12,707 murders have been committed, and only 151 have been legally punished in only one case out of about twenty-two, while in about one case out of thirteen it was revenge outside the law, and that in 11,329 cases it went without capital punishment. The Chicago Tribune thinks the difficulty lies with juries and not with the courts, while the Sun puts the blame on the juries.

A GREAT YEAR FOR KANSAS.

From the Kansas Financier.

Our eastern friends often speak of the "business depression of the west." They seem not to realize that the depression has been felt all over the country—in New York, New England, and, in fact, in every state in the union. But they should know that Kansas is today in better condition than any state in the Mississippi valley. This is fully and truthfully shown by the record of the year. It will stand unchallenged by any imagination, no matter how biased or prejudiced. The records of the audit of Kansas show that nearly 75 per cent of the taxes of the state for 1889 have been paid, and another pleasing fact is that more than half the assessments being left with the register of deeds in Kansas, now are relinquished of mortgage. In every avenue of commerce or business, money is easier, and bankers and business men tell us that collections are better, and that people are fast paying their debts. Other evidences of prosperity are the limited number of failures in the state during the past year. Then again there was never such a bright prospect for all kinds of crops as now. The acreage of growing wheat is much larger than any year preceding, and the prevailing drought is not so much feared as it was last year. The corn crop this year will be a marvel to our eastern friends who cultivate it in a primitive way, for we have been blessed with glorious rains, and the soil is so rich and fertile that the crops will be a marvel to our eastern friends who cultivate it in a primitive way, for we have been blessed with glorious rains, and the soil is so rich and fertile that the crops will be a marvel to our eastern friends who cultivate it in a primitive way.

NO TIPS TO ENUMERATORS.

Superintendent Porter has sent the following important order to all supervisors of census:

"It has been brought to the attention of the superintendent of the census that several city councils and boards of trade have appropriated sums of money to aid their census supervisors in the enumeration of the population. While it may be urged by some that such a proceeding is legitimate and merely intended to help the government obtain a fair and full enumeration, I am compelled to look upon it as an almost irresistible temptation to fraud and as consequently endangering a fair and honest count of the people. If tolerated by this office it would have a tendency to bring the whole census into disrepute. You are therefore positively instructed not to receive any such compensation yourself, nor to countenance the payment of any money whatever, by municipalities, corporations or individuals, to census takers. Any supervisor of census who is not content with the remuneration allowed by law (which is double the amount paid in 1880) should at once resign. The eleven census must and shall be above suspicion."

To tolerate any action on the part of municipalities, associations, organizations or individuals, no matter how powerful they may be, which has for its purpose the delinquency, or which would even throw the slightest faint upon the truthfulness of the returns would, in my opinion, be nothing short of a crime against the people of the United States. This whole matter, together with the facts in possession of this office, has been laid before the honorable committee of the interior, and the action of the superintendent of census in placing every legitimate obstacle at his command in the way of distribution of local funds for the purpose meets with the secretary's approval.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Kansas still has 807 newspapers. Our newspapers are almost as sure as our babies.

J. Lee Ford wants George W. Martin to keep his hands out of politics in the Fifth district and piddle his own ore. Buffalo Jones still expects to go to congress. Mr. Jones better call on Timber Inspector A. G. Speers and have an examination.

A Lawrence man has patented a machine that will cut and shock corn. An Alliance with a machine like this will be one all the farmers will be anxious to make.

The last feminine officials of Edgerton are satisfied and will resign. They accomplished all they could have desired—they got their portraits in the papers.

Senator Ingalls was exposed by the Kansas City Times. We know this is so, because the Emporia Republican said so, but it didn't leave out any regular matter to do it.

The state normal school will graduate fifty-three pupils. Emporia may lose a newspaper or two and some of her population but never the pride in that normal school.

An editor is to go to congress—McNall, of the Smith County Herald. It has been a long time since Kansas journalism has had an opportunity to address congress fraternally.

Colby had a boom last week. It is a place of 900 people and the convention brought 500 extra. This may explain why several of the delegates are busy picking straw out of their backs.

A Swedish lady of Salina called on the Republican editor and asked him if the Fourth of July didn't come in June. The editor hunted up the calendar and told her it came four days later.

The Kansas fellows who had bank on Oklahoma as a final hope and were neglected still think perhaps that "God thunders the wind to the shore lamb," but how about Benjamin Harrison.

The Topeka Democrat thinks "it really begins to look dubious for John J. McPherson to look anything like a success." There is scarce anything else that Colonel Tomlinson likes more than to throw a little fun now and then at Esquire.

Edwin Arnold having written "The Light of Asia," will now attempt an epic entitled "The Light of the World." Then he can come to Kansas and try his hand. Kansas has never had much to do with epics, but she probably can stand one or two.

Alliance President, Clover denies the Globe-Democrat interview. Mr. Clover can now experience the delectation of seeing the very papers that did not publish the interview before him in the refutation. A denial never goes as far as the statement.

Ex-Governor Harvey came back from Virginia and has announced that he will run for congress. This shows the wonderful loyalty of a Kansan to his state. An emigrant of almost any other state in looking for political preferment at this stage of the game, would have stopped in Indiana.

Bishop Foss of the M. E. church has recently become pretty well acquainted with the character of Kansas people. In a recent speech he said, "The people of Kansas are the most intelligent, cultured, moral and prosperous on the face of the earth." This ought to make more people than ever go into the poultry business.

His advocates, at the time of the chancellor appointment, requested that the opposing papers now leave Prof. Canfield alone—drop him. This was done readily and with such good will that nobody even waited to hear the thud. This is not written to revive a worn argument, but to remind those papers that their wish has been complied with.

STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI BEFORE THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Long ago, when the old Mississippi was younger than now, and the Arkansas was but a purring brook, the writer filled the responsible and lucrative position of mud clerk on a Mississippi steamer.

The duties were to superintend the receipt and delivery of freight, kill moccasins when wooding up, and watch the gamblers that they did not pluck the pigeons and ruin the reputation of the moral character of the boat.

The latter was not a safe or pleasant duty, as the gambler resisted at the point of the bowie knife interference with what he considered his legitimate business. Pigeons were plenty but mud clerks vigilant and the gambler's business was much restricted.

The planters of Kentucky and Tennessee raised a lot of boys, mules and negroes, at one and the same time. The boys were sent to boarding school where they learned some new trick at cards not quite new to the gamblers. Solomon's old chestnut of "Nothing new under the sun" applies to playing cards. When the son was fully developed in body he was sent to New Orleans with some negroes and mules to sell and complete his education, which he usually accomplished, and was always anxious to try his new card trick on some of the professional gamblers.

Speaking of racing, didn't the Prince and Shotwell run from New Orleans to Louisville in four days and four hours? Then the New Natchez was the race horse of the lower waters, but the wild west steering craft on the river. Would seem at times as if possessed by a demon. Took after the Little Pearl one moonlight night and ran her down without dislocating her jackstaff. All that was ever recovered from the Pearl was the barkeeper's account book, a feather bed and a nest of young mice. We shall fry hungred the shore in shallow water when we saw the Natchez coming around the bend. She was running in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line when they cut the chimneys off the Crystal Palace to save lowering them to get under the Wheeling suspension bridge in high water. The Natchez was ordered to the supreme court to have it removed but the Wheeling bridge induced congress to run a post route over it and the bridge was left to obstruct navigation and injure the steamboat interests.

The Texas Newton was the greyhound of our fleet and was a phenomenon, built for a freight boat but took a fancy to run fast up stream.

The Tom Swan carried the horns of the Wheeling & Louisville line (our rivals). The final contest for supremacy was fought above Mayville, Ohio, a good stretch of river. The Swan hauled on us, we threw the Newton wide open and shook her up to a white heat. But she blew off and the Swan crept upon us about an inch a revolution.

The engineer buttoned down the safety valve and as soon as the old Newton found this out she walked away with the Swan in fine style. Upon reaching Pittsburgh her boilers were found started all along the river line: only a hairs

breadth between 300 souls and the great unknown; but we beat the Tom Swan. Went down the river on the Wetumpka, with old Captain Shaw, who was a new boat, built at Cincinnati for the Alabama river trade and drew too much water for the up river country. The old man was to make a paying down river trip, loaded with whisky and little giant corn mills, then filled in all the chimneys with loose furniture. Arriving at Louisville drawing two feet more water than in the canal bottom which is soft mud, the old man thought he could skid her through without lightening, if he could get this permit. The writer, being the youngest of the crew, was sent to Shipping port for the permit, with instructions. When asked what water we drew said, "don't know." A steamboat man never prevaricates unless well paid for it. Got the permit and the driver an extra fee for showing the speed of his team, signified his hearty assent, in sight, and the Wetumpka followed her nose in the canal promptly, struck three days, company furnished lighters or would have awaited the next raise. That clerk made many personal remarks, but as he was the largest took them as jokes. Went ashore at Vicksburg and labored with the yellow fever, after conquering which shipped on the General Stokes and went tree pulling up the Yazoo and tributaries. Not a delightful country in mid-summer. Crane soup may be healthy and not invigorating. Quit and went above the raft on Red river. Lots of amusement there if you are constructed to enjoy that kind. The natives were not of a religious turn and prohibition had not been invented yet, but times have changed since my young days.

GEO. W. GAY.

ATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

TOPEKA, May 5, 1890.

To the People of Kansas.

For several years our beloved state has been cruelly maligned by those whose interests were hostile to Kansas immigration. Misrepresentation of the nature, character and quality of our soil, climate and resources, has been indulged in by many whose aim was simply to prevent the influx of capital into our state. The credulity of the uninformed has been imposed upon, and thousands of home-seekers have been directed from or carried through our state when a better opportunity was suitably impressed the minds of those contemplating a change of habitation.

We who by experience have learned the advantages of Kansas, should no longer remain idle, but with a philanthropic worthy of our people, should freely and unreservedly communicate our information to the world. The facile pen, the eloquent and persuasive tongue, the object lesson never fails to teach.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Boston, August 12-15 next. These meetings call together larger bodies of representative men from all portions of the country than any other organization in the nation, and the Boston meeting will be no exception. Kansas housekeepers have been secured in upper Horticultural hall, on Tremont street, and Mechanics hall, with a seating capacity of many thousands, will be turned over to the Jayhawkers, on the evening of August 12, for a mammoth camp fire, to which all the world shall be invited and agreeably entertained.

The department encampment Grand Army of the Republic, held at Salina, in January last, appointed the undersigned a committee to secure a location of the national encampment at Topeka, in 1892.

That the great advantages of Kansas may be made fully manifest, we have concluded to call upon every county in the state to contribute of its resources, for the purpose of making the grandest exhibit and display ever witnessed upon such an occasion. In union there is strength; in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom. Only by organized effort can we reach the fruition of our desires in this matter. By systematizing our work we can attain the greatest beneficial results for our state. We can refute the mendacious libels with which we have been assailed, and offer fair, full and convincing proof of our merits.

As the eyes of the world have in the past been turned upon Kansas, now should the footstep of the emigrant be turned towards her, and the muscle, the wealth and the intellect of those seeking to aid in building up new communities should be induced to unite with us in working out the destiny of this state, which promises to be the grandest in the nation.

This committee, therefore, extends a most cordial and earnest invitation to all immigration bureaus, both state and local, the members of the Kansas Real Estate exchange, barbers, doctors, and all city and county officers to participate in this great and glorious work to meet with us in Lincoln, post hall, Topeka, Kan., on Tuesday, May 20, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., that we may resolve upon the most desirable and effective course to pursue. Let every community send a representative. Come from the north, come from the south, come from the east, come from the west. Give us the benefit of the combined intelligence of the state. With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, we can accomplish our ends.

Owing to the meeting of the Grand Lodge K. of P. in Topeka on the 19th, an open rate of one fare for the round trip can be secured from all parts of the state.

JOY, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, Topeka.
HEN PAGAN, Ellsworth.
EDGEMORE F. WARE, Fort Scott.
GEO. TROUT, Wagoner.
E. C. CLEP, Atchison.

T. J. ANDERSON, Chairman,
Topeka, Kansas.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Reno city has the only jail in the western land district.

The editorial convention should call on the new governor.

The old soldiers of El Reno organized a G. A. R. post the other day.

The Oklahoma papers parallel Kansas crop items to show how much Oklahoma is ahead.

Mr. Dille probably can now see why a land office business is better than the governorship.

If the officers had come a year ago they would have slept on the ground. Hair mattresses and springs were a luxury then.

To the Prisco Herald: Thank you for the republication of the corrected poem. The one we published was "two, too," we believe.

Prisco had its first general convention, Saturday. Its purpose was to recommend persons for appointment to the temporary county offices.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of the Indian territory is to meet at Tahlequah on May 15, for the purpose of dedicating a new masonic hall.

Peculiar to Itself

That Hood's Sarsaparilla does possess curative power Peculiar to itself is conclusively shown by the wonderful cures it has effected, unsurpassed in the history of medicine. This absolute merit is possessed by reason of the fact that it is prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, known to no other medicine, and by which the full medicinal power of all the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, (Lindley), Mandarin, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. It has won its way to the leading place among medicines by its own intrinsic, unspurious merit, and has now a larger sale than any other preparation.

N. B. Be sure to get

"I have been engaged in the drug business for twenty years and have witnessed the rapid sale of various patent medicines in their balmied days, but for a genuine tonic Hood's Sarsaparilla takes the cake. I regard it as possessing great merit as an alterative and blood purifier and recommend it to my customers. Hood's Sarsaparilla is included in every order and then I am often out of it as the demand from my customers for it is greater than for all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers combined. Many of my customers claim to have received benefit from its use and continue to call for it. Hood's Sarsaparilla has become so popular that I regard it as as stable and indispensable as quinine, and while it is in my shelves I will always have it in stock. Long may it wave." E. L. SANDS, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apocathecists, Lowell, Mass.

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